

The CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

A. D.	Roman Emperors.	Roman Affairs.	Ecclesiastical Affairs.	Bishops of Rome.	Bishops of Alexandria.	Bishops of Antioch.
276	I XXXVII. Probus.	Tacitus goes towards the East. He is slain at Tarsus in Asia on the 12th of April, or a little after. PROBUS reigns 6 Years, and 3 or 4 Months. Florian slain after three or four Months Reign.	The Christians enjoy a full Peace. Anatolius Bishop of Laodicea flourishes in the Beginning of Probus's Reign.	Eutychianus 1	Maximus. 12	Timasus. 1
277	I 2	Probus obtains vast Victories in Gaul. Great Rejoycings at Rome.	The Heresie of the Manichees begins about this Time.	2 3	13 14	2 3
278	2 3	Probus marches into Illyricum and Thrace and clears them from the Goths and Sarmatians.	Archelaus, Bishop of Chaschava in Mesopotamia, flourishes about this Time.	3 4	14 15	3 4
279	3 4	Probus conquers the Isauri and the Blemii, and makes Peace with Vararanes King of Persia. He returns through Thrace, and triumphs.		4 5	15 16	4 5
280	4 5	Saturninus revolts in Ægypt, and Proculus and Bonosus in Gaul. Probus reduces them all.		5 6	16 17	5 6
281	5 6	Probus gives Peace to the Empire, and employs his Soldiers in Planting, Building, &c.	Dorotheus, a worthy Presbyter of Antioch, flourishes about this Time.	6 7	17 18	6 XVIII. Cyrillus. 1
282	6 XXXVIII. Carus, &c.	Probus slain near Greece in August or November. CARUS reigns about one Year and one Month. He makes his Sons Carinus and Numerian Caesars.	Theognostus and Pierius, two Disciples of Origen, flourish in Alexandria.	7 8	18 XVI. Theonas.	1 2
283	I 2	Carus worlts the Sarmatians. Carinus and Numerian made Augusti in the latter End of August. Carus, after Advantages over the Persians, is slain by Thunder after the 8th of December.		8 9	1 2	2 3
284	XXXIX. Diocletian.	Carinus makes magnificent Feasts in Rome, September 12th. Numerian slain by Aper, before the 17th of September. DIOCLETIAN reigns 20 Years, 7 Months, and 14 Days. Maximian made Caesar, November 20th.	THE DIOCLETIAN ÆRA, or the Æra of the Martyrs, commences August 29th.	XVII. Gaius. 1	2 3	3 4
285	I 2	Carinus overthrown by Diocletian, and slain in Mesia. Maximian marches against the Bagaude in Gaul.	The Theban Legion suppos'd to have been martyr'd this or the following Year.	1 2	3 4	4 5
286	2 3	Maximian made Augustus, and equal with Diocletian, April 1st. He has the Western, and Diocletian the Eastern Parts of the Empire. Carausius revolts in Britain.	The Christians meet with some Troubles at Rome.	2 3	4 5	5 6
287	3 4	Diocletian is successful against Narses King of Persia. Maximian worlts the Germans.	Several are suppos'd to be martyr'd this Year. The Emperors publish Edicts against the Manichees.	3 4	5 6	6 7

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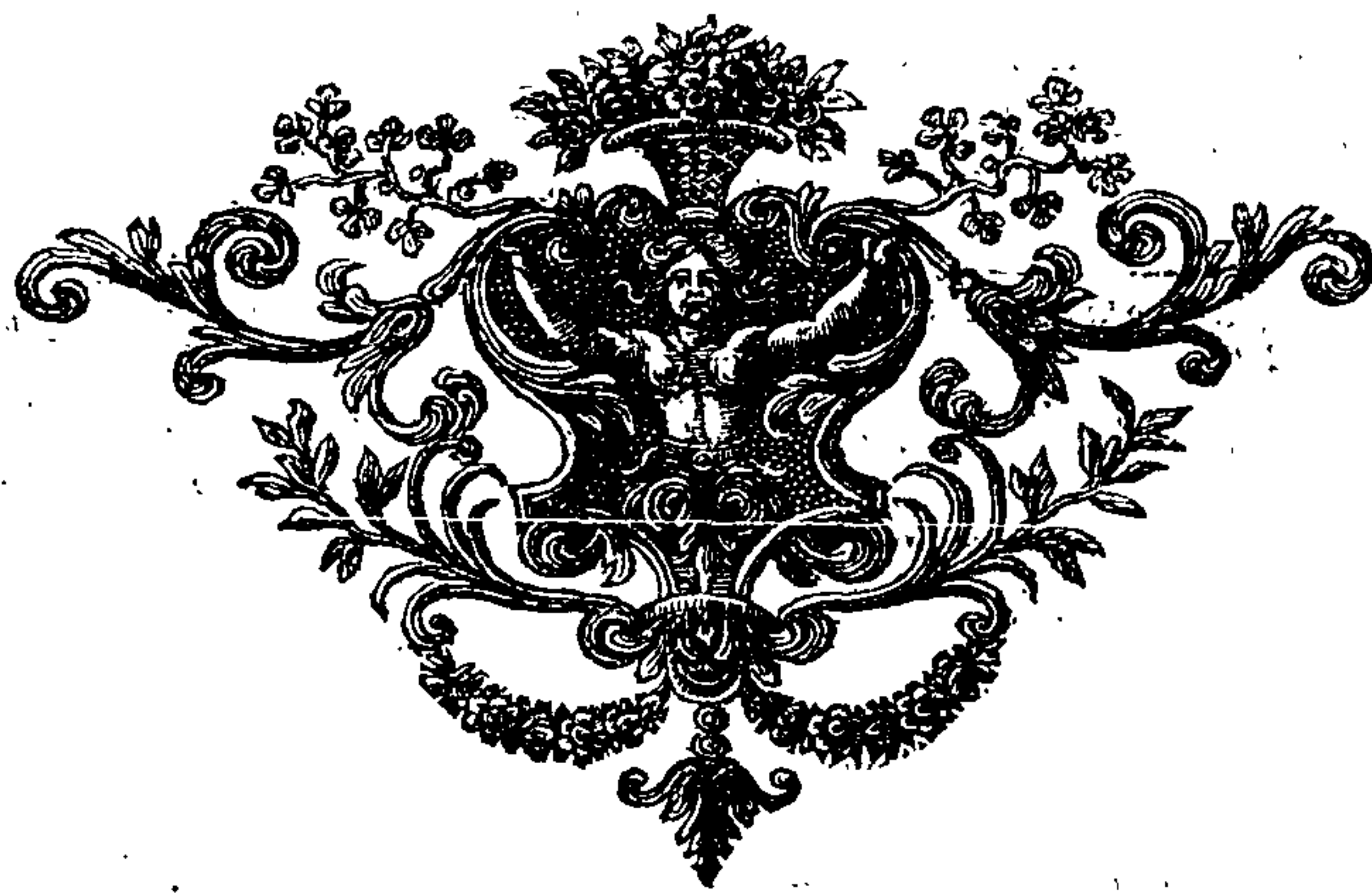
A. D.	Roman Emperors.	Roman Affairs.	Ecclesiastical Affairs.	Bishops of Rome.	Bishops of Alexandria.	Bishops of Antioch.
	<i>Diocletian.</i>			<i>Caius.</i>	<i>Theonas.</i>	<i>Cyrillus.</i>
288	4	Maximian is victorious over the Germans.	The Heretic of the Hieracites about this Year.	4	6	7
	5			5	7	8
289	5	Maximian is forc'd to make Peace with Carausius.		5	7	8
	6	Diocletian wars with the Sarmatians.		6	8	9
290	6	Carausius obtains the Title of Augustus in Britain.	Methodius and Victorinus, two worthy Bishops, flourish about this Time.	6	8	9
	7	Achilleus sets up in Ægypt.		7	9	10
291	7	Great Troubles in the Empire.		7	9	10
	8	The two Emperors consult at Milan.		8	10	11
292	8	Constantius and Galerius made Cæsars at Nicomedia, March 1st.		8	10	11
	9	The Empire divided among the Emperors and Cæsars.		9	11	12
293	9	Carausius slain in Britain by Allectus, who holds the Island three Years longer.	Diocletian assumes Divine Honours.	9	11	12
	10			10	12	13
294	10	Galerius obtains Advantages over the Sarmatians and other Northern Nations.		10	12	13
	11			11	13	14
295	11	The Carpi submit to the Romans.	Phileas and Hesichius, two worthy Bishops, and Pamphilus and Lucian, two eminent Presbyters, flourish about this Time.	11	13	14
	12			12	14	15
296	12	Allectus in Britain reduc'd by Constantius.		12	14	15
	13	Diocletian reduces Achilleus in Ægypt in 8 Months.		XXVIII. Marcellinus.	15	16
297	13	Galerius is successful in the East.		1	15	16
	14	He grows insolent.		2	16	17
298	14	Diocletian's and Maximinian's Baths begun this Year.	Diocletian begins to persecute the Christian Soldiers.	2	16	17
	15		Arnobius writes against the Gentiles.	3	17	18
299	15	The Marcomanni are defeated by the Emperors.		3	17	18
	16			4	18	XIX. Tyrannus. 1
300	16		Peter of Alexandria flourishes.	4	18	1
	17			5	XVII. Peter. 1	2
301	17	Constantius defeats the Lingones, and kills 60000.	The Christians begin to grow corrupt.	5	1	2
	18		The Schism of the Meletians begins this Year.	6	2	3

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A.D.	Roman Emperors.	Roman Affairs.	Ecclesiastical Affairs.	Bishops of Rome.	Bishops of Alexandria.	Bishops of Antioch.
302	Diocletian. 18	A Famine in divers Parts of the Empire. Galerius winters with Diocletian at Nicomedia.	Galerius urges Diocletian to persecute the Christians. Diocletian consults the Oracle, and consents.	Marcellinus. 6	Peter. 2	Tyrannus. 3
	19			7	3	4
303	19	Diocletian celebrates his Vicennalia at Rome, and triumphs November 20th with Maximian. He leaves Rome in Haste.	THE TENTH GENERAL PERSECUTION, begins February 23d, at Nicomedia, continues 10 Years, and four Months. Horrid Cruelties and innumerable Martyrs in all Parts of the Empire, Gaul only excepted.	7	3	4
	20			8	4	5
304	20	Diocletian has a great Sickness most of this Year. He arrives very ill at Nicomedia in the End of the Year. He is believ'd to be dead on the 13th of December.	The Persecution carry'd with new Fury by Galerius and others. It rages in the East. Pope Marcellinus suffers on October 24th. A Vacancy in the See of above three Years.	8	4	5
	21			9	5	6
305	21	Diocletian appears openly, March 1st. He resigns the Empire, with Maximian on May the 1st.	Galerius encreases in Cruelties to the Christians. Maximin follows his Example. The Persecution ceases in Africk and the West. The Council of Cirthea. The Council of Eliberes.		5	6
	XL. Constantius	CONSTANTIUS reigns one Year, one Month, and 25 Days. The Empire independently divided between him and Galerius. Maximin and Severus are Casars.			6	7
306	I	Constantius sends for his Son Constantine into Britain. Constantius dies at York, on the 25th Day of July.	Galerius and Maximin encrease the Persecution in their Dominions. Peter, Bishop of Alexandria, writes his Canonical Epistle before Easter. Constantine favours the Christians. The Meletian Schism encreases. The Schism of the Donatists begins.		6	7
	2	CONSTANTINE reigns 30 Years, and almost 11 Months. Severus made Augustus by Galerius, who only accounts Constantine Casar. Maxentius sets up in Rome, October 28th. Maximian re-assumes the Empire.			7	8
307	I	Severus goes against Maxentius, and is slain in April. Alexander sets up in Africk. Maximian gives his Daughter Fausta to Constantine in May. Galerius goes against Maxentius and returns in a Fright. Galerius makes Licinius Augustus in November.	Maximin still rages against the Christians in the East. Pamphilus tortur'd, and imprison'd at Casarea. He and Eusebius vindicate Origen's Works.		7	8
	2				8	9
308	2	Maximin assumes the Title of Augustus, and Galerius unwillingly confirms it both to him and Constantine. Maximian conspires against Constantine, and is defeated.	After a Vacancy of above three Years; Marcellus is made Bishop of Rome, Feb. 18th. Valentina, Thea, and many others suffer in the East.	XXIX. Marcellus.	8	9
	3			I	9	10
309	3	A great Sedition in Rome, which is much afflicted by the Tyrannies of Maxentius.	Pamphilus suffers Feb. 16th. Eusebius retires to Ægypt, where he is imprison'd. Marcellus Bishop of Rome condemn'd to keep Beasts, and then banish'd, October 7th.	I	9	10
	4			2	10	11
310	4	Maximian, for his treacherous Designs against Constantine, is executed. Galerius struck with an incurable Disease in March.	The Persecution being somewhat abated, is reviv'd by Maximin.	XXX. Eusebius.	10	11
	5			I	11	12

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A. D.	Roman Emperors.	Roman Affairs.	Ecclesiastical Affairs.	Bishops of Rome.	Bishops of Alexandria.	Bishops of Antioch.
311	Constantine 5	Galerius, oppress'd with Tormens, dies miserably in May. Maximin enlarges his Dominions in Asia. Alexander defeated in Africk. Constantine begins his great Expedition against Maxentius, and enters Italy in the latter End of the Year.	Galerius publishes an Edict in Favour of the Christians, April 30th. Maximin adds new Cruelties to the Christians. The pretended Council of Carthage. Miltiades succeeds in Rome, July 10th. Peter, Bishop of Alexandria, suffers, November 25th.	XXXI. Miltiades.	Peter. 11	Tyrannus. 12
	6			1	12	13
312	6	Constantine intirely defeats Maxentius, and enters Rome in Triumph, in October. THE INDICTION begins. Dioclesian afflicted. He dies miserably, December 3d.	Constantine instructed by the Vision of the Cross in the Heavens. He advises with Bishops and peruses the Scriptures. He publishes his first Law in Favour of the Christians. Maximin unwillingly complies with it.	1	XVIII. Achillas.	13
	7			2	1	14
313	7	Constantine marries his Sister Constantia to Licinius in Jan. Maximin marches against Licinius. He is overthrown by Licinius in May, and flies to the East. Maximin in great Distress poisons himself, and dies miserably in August.	Constantine and Licinius issue out several Laws for Christianity at Milan. Licinius against Maximin is instructed by an Angel. The Tenth Persecution ended intirely. June 13th. Maximin acknowledges the Power of Christianity. CHRISTIANITY TRIUMPHS.	2	1	14
	8			3	XIX. Alexander.	15



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